Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1830. [NUMBER 96.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, have for Sale on Commission, FOURTEEN (14) Volumes of the above Work, New Edition.

Bombay, 4th December, 1830.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

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THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the publication of the above work will in future take place on the respective Saturdays, in the first and third weeks of every month, and in furtherance of this plan they are further informed that the second number issues this day.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 4th Dec., 1830.

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Bombay, 4th December, 1830.

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FOR 1830.

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Prize of.....	200	B'y ~~Rs~~	
2	100	"	each
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Bombay, 4th December, 1830.

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Gazette Office, December 4th, 1830.

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PROCEEDINGS before His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in relation to the PETITION, by Sir John Peter Grant, Knt.; only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; complaining of the Interference of the Bombay Government with the Administration of Justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

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HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st January touching for Passengres on the Malabar Coast. Apply to P. STEWART and Co.

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EXPECTED DAILY, and will sail about the commencement of January. Carries a Surgeon. Further particulars may be known, and plans of the Cabins seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 4th December, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

TO-DAY'S Report announces the arrival of the American Bark *Monmouth*, from Boston 21st July.

An Extra Report this morning announced the arrival of the Ship *Lord Hungerford* Captain Farquharson, from Plymouth the 13th July, and the Cape of Good Hope the 20th September. The following is a list of her Passengers:—

Mrs. Tucker; Mrs. Brownrigg; Miss Money; Miss A. Money; Miss Brownrigg; Miss Jane Brownrigg; Miss Martin; J. M. Russel, Esq. M. C. S. Captain Tomlinson, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons; H. Brownrigg, Fsq.; Cadet Budd; Mr. Sutherland, Free Merchant, and Mr. Carr.

From the Cape:—Lady Franks; Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Robertson; Miss Franks; W. T. Robertson Esq. and Captain Blair, H. M. 72d Highlanders.

The Calcutta Assembies have again been put off *sine die*, owing to the paucity of Subscribers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY] Prem		Nov. 10, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.	
28	8	Remittable.....	27	8 Do
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0	12 Dis
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto.....	0	3 Dis
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs....	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS, Nov. 11th, The English Ship Maitland, J. T. Brown, from London 21st June and Teneriffe 12th July.

The English Barque London, G. Huntly, from Liverpool 27th June

The French Ship Jules de Havre, H. Mount, from Bourbon 28th September.

Nov. 13, ship *Alexander*, H. Wake from Isle of France 3d October—Ship *Elphinstone*, T. W. Aldham from London, 27th, June.

Nov. 14 French Ship *Alfred*, A Fornier from Nantes 9th June and Mauritius 10th October.

November 15, Ship *Lord Hungerford*, C. Farquharson, from London 24th June, Plymouth 13th July, and Cape of Good Hope 20th September—American Ship *Monmouth*, J. Whitney from Boston 21st July.

DEPARTURE. Nov. 11th, The English Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mitchinson, for Singapore and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS: At Cossipoor, on the 11th November the Lady of Captain Hutchinson, of Engineers, Superintendant and Director of the Foundery, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th November, the Lady of R. M. Ronald, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH. At Chowringhee, on the morning of the 10th November, at the house of her Brother, Robt. Stewart, Esq. Mrs. R. Robertson, relict of the late R. Robertson, Esq. sincerely and deeply lamented.

BOMBAY.

ERRATA.

In our Gazette of Wednesday last, in the address presented to Major General Sir John Malcolm, in the 3rd page 4th Column, 84th line, after the word "intended" *read* "and in which;" in the 86th line, for "them," *read* "their," and in the 108th, after the word "difficulties," *read* "and their advancement in life has been impeded and retarded. Some of these difficulties."

In the 1st Column 4th page 8th line, for "object" *read* "objects."—in the 47th line, for "mus" *read* "must," and in the 110th line for "seam" *read* "secure."—

Vessels Expected.

Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London*.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool*,—Jean from *Clyde*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight—1—9¾
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100
Madras..... at 30 days sight, 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay ~~Rs~~ per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107. Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by ~~Rs~~.

FREIGHTS.

London..... ..... 4. 16 to £5.
China..... from Bombay.

THE GAZETTE.

We republish the following Proclamation issued on Thursday Morning, on the resignation of the Bombay Government by Major General the Honorable Sir John Malcolm.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Army of this Presidency, has been appointed provisionally to take Charge of the Government of Bombay, on the resignation of the same by Major General the Honorable Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. until the arrival at Bombay of the Individual selected as the successor to the Government; it is hereby proclaimed that Major General Sir John Malcolm having this day resigned the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. has on the date hereof assumed Charge of the Office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay, and taken the Oaths and his seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison. and all Persons are required to obey the said Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith K. C. B. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st December 1830.

[*Bombay Courier Extra, Dec.* 1.

As great doubt appears to exist as to the Charges that will be incurred in England on letters sent by the Overland Packet, we republish the following Government notification which we think sets the matter at rest. It is there clearly stated, that the packet containing the letters will be delivered to the Postmaster General "*without any* [illegible] *charge.*"

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

"The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules regarding overland packets to be sent via the Red Sea to England, by the Company's Steamers.

1st. The overland postage to England chargeable at the Bombay Post Office, on all letters and packets to be sent by the Steamers is as follow:—If the Letter or Packet weighs not more than.....(1) One Rupee, ~~Rs~~ 4. If it weighs more than (1) One Rupee, but not more than.....(2) Two, ~~Rs~~ 8. .....(2) ~~Rs~~..(3) Three ~~Rs~~ " 12. and so forth, (4) four Rupees for each additional rupee weight, up to (20) twenty rupees beyond which weight no packet will be received.

2d. Letters or packets received at the Bombay Post Office from any part of India, bearing on them a certificate from the Post Office of the place, stating that the postage to Bombay and the overland postage to England have been duly paid, and further specifying the amount thereof, will be duly forwarded by the Steamer.

3d. The packets will be made up and put on board the Steamer on the 15th of November; they will all be enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Honorable Court of Directors; but all letters not for the Honorable Court will be enclosed in an inner sealed packet addressed to the Post Master General in London, to whom they will be delivered without any further charge.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
Act Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th September, 1829.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS, Captain Stack, Cavalry
Lieut. J. Bower, 28th Regt. M. N. I.
DEPARTURES, Ensign F. C. Walls, 17th Regt.
Lieut Brown, 11th Regt,
Capt. H N. Corselis, 28th Regt,
Assistant Surgeon H. L. Chatterton,
Cornet ampbell, 1st Lt, Cavalry,
Lieut, Pasley, Bengal Establishment Nizam's Service,
Lieut, Graham, Bheel Corps,
Lieut. H. Jackson, Fort Adj,
Ensign W. B Salmon, 19 Rt N, I.
Lieut. V. Kennett, 21st Regiment,
Cadet W. T. Curteis, Cavalry,
Lieut, S. Hennell, Assistant Resident Persian Gulph,
Assistant Surgeon A. Arnolt, 2d, Troop H, B,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Decr. 2d. Barque Eliza Ann, J. Poulson Master, from Calcutta, 6th August.
Passengers per Eliza Ann.—Lieut. Johnson, Ensign Borthwick, G. Acland Esqr. Mr. Herron, Mr. Silverthorn.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. ON THE EAST-INDIANS' PETITION.

PREFACE.

The Debates which took place in both Houses of the Legislature on the East-Indians, Petition to Parliament, as contained in the following pages, refer to a subject which involves the dearest interests of a numerous and important class of the Christian population in India, who are rapidly growing in intelligence, respectability, and numbers; and it, therefore, becomes very desirable to embody the whole in the more convenient form of a pamphlet, for the sake of future reference.

It is a pleasing indication of the interest now taken in the affairs of British India, to find so many able advocates in Parliament, espousing a cause hitherto consigned to comparative indifference and neglect; and every benevolent mind, expanded by right sentiments, must delight to see so manifest a change in this respect. Time was, when to speak of India, was to speak of a distant quarter of the globe inhabited by a race of semibarbarians, who were to be governed for the *exclusive* advantage of a commercial monopoly; but a more just and liberal feeling now prevails in almost every quarter.

It has often been said that England suffers, in many instances, from a spirit of over-legislation. Whether this be the case or not, of India it may be truly affirmed that her wrongs arise from a contrary cause. Give her but a due measure of parliamentary legislation; and she will ere long rise to preeminence in all those fundamental qualities, which distinguish one country from another.

It has been thought right to append a few marginal notes to the observations of some of the speakers in both Houses of Parliament, who have fallen into mistakes on which they have attempted to build an argument in support of their view of the subject.

London, 10th May, 1830.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—29TH MARCH.

The EARL OF CARLISLE.—I rise to present a Petition from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta and the provinces comprised within the Presidency of Fort William, praying for the revision of the laws affecting the native Christian population of India.* I can only say, my Lords, that I have a most earnest desire that relief should be afforded to the petitioners, who labour under great hardships.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—This is far from being a favourable opportunity for entering into a discussion upon the statements of the petition. I must, however, assure the Noble Earl that I feel, as every person of the slightest humanity must do, the greatest compassion for the unfortunate situation of the class to which the petitioners belong. I am fully conscious, too, that it is of great importance to alleviate the evils of their condition; and no man will rejoice more at such a circumstance than myself, if a way can be found of doing so, without a violation of the principles essential to the preservation of the British empire in India.* There are some grievances stated in that petition, which, if they practically exist I think might be redressed without danger, and that at no distant period. If, for example, they lie under inconveniences with respect to the law of marriage, or of succession, I see no reason why a remedy should not be applied. What however, is really asked by the petitioners, is not an equality of civil rights, but an admission to privileges from which the great body of the native population of India are excluded. They are the illegitimate offspring of European fathers and native mothers;† and they wish to be placed in a situation such as is filled by illegitimate children in no part of the world.‡ Nevertheless, since the arrival of the petition in this country, it has received the greatest consideration both from the Board of Control, and the Directors of the East-India Company. I am not prepared to state the result of that consideration at the present moment, but will say that there is every disposition to ameliorate the condition of the petitioners, and grant their prayers, as far as may be consistent with the two great objects we must always bear in mind when legislating for India; namely, the preservation of an empire,§ and the well being of the great body of the people.

The EARL of CARLISLE.—What difference is there between the children of half-castes and the half-castes themselves?

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—As regards the privileges of Europeans, children of half-castes are in the same situation as the half-castes themselves,—but not so as regards offices under the Company; for, as natives, they may be appointed to any military situation in the Company to which natives are eligible.¶

The petition was then laid upon the table, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of the East-India Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 4th MAY.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN.—I regret, Sir, that the duty of presenting the petition which I now hold in my hand has devolved upon me in consequence of the indisposition of [illegible] Friend, the Member of Woodstock (Lord Ashley). I regret that it is not in the power of that Noble Lord to present the petition, because I am sure that it would have made a greater impression upon the House, if it had come from his hands, instead of from mine; and that not merely on account of his official character as one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, but also on account of the great diligence and attention which he has been in the habit of bestowing upon all subjects connected with that country. This petition is very numerously, and I may also add very respectably, signed by the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta and the provinces comprised within the presidency of Fort William, descended on the one side from European subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and on the other from natives of India, who may therefore be denominated Indo-Britons, though they are more generally known by the title of half-castes. The grievances of which the petitioners complain are numerous, but, may I believe, be comprised under two heads. Whilst they live in Calcutta within the limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, they are guided in their civil relations by the laws of England: but the moment they pass from that jurisdiction, they complain that they are placed beyond the pale of all civil law, whether British, Hindoo, or Mahomedan. They likewise complain that they are excluded from all superior offices in the civil and military service of the East-India Company. To this subject I alluded last year when I had the honour of presenting a petition from the natives of India, complaining that they were excluded from all offices of trust and emolument in the land of their fathers. For my own part, I cannot seperate the cases of these two different classes of petitioners. This however, I must say, that wherever arguments applied to the case of the natives of India, apply with infinitely stronger force to those unfortunate individuals who compose the subscribers to this petition. They, at least, are of our blood, and of our religion; many of them have been educated in this country, and are possessed of capacity and acquirements of the first description. Though they profess themselves to be, and actually are, Christians, they are, when in the interior, amenable to the Mahomedan criminal law. They are thus deprived of all the advantages of trial by jury; and when accused of offences are liable to be fined and imprisoned and corporally punished, not merely by Europeans, but also by Mahomedan officers of justice. Questions may arise as to the validity of their marriages; and all such questions must be decided, not according to the principles of Christian, but according to those of Mahomedan law. How great the disadvantages are which arise from this system, have been made apparent in the inquiries that have been recently instituted into this subject by the Committees of both Houses now sitting on the East-India Company's Charter. It happens that a great many females, the daughters of European fathers, by native mothers, are married to European officers, high in the service of the Company at Calcutta. I have been told that, among the officers who hold the highest situations on the staff in the Company's service at Calcutta, there is not at present one who is not married to a female of Indian descent. Supposing that an offence should be charged against any of these married couples, whilst residing in the interior, the husband would be sent to Calcutta, to be tried by Europeans, according to the principles of British law; but the wife might be tried and condemned before any Mahomedan magistrate. This is not merely a grievance in itself, but it gives rise to a feeling among the half-castes that they stand in a different situation from their European relations, with whom they would otherwise mix upon terms of equality, and to whom they are, in point of fact, equal in this country.

There is nothing in the law or constitution of this country to prevent any half-caste from being elected a Member of Parliament or from taking his seat in this House. They are frequently sent over to this country for education, and in many instances, receive one equal to that received by any gentleman whom I am now addressing: and they are consequently, equally competent to discharge the duties of any situation, however important. The grievance which the petitioners feel the most severely, is their exclusion by the East India Company from all employments in their service civil and military. Within these few years, this injustice, glaring as it originally was has received considerable mitigation; for the exclusion has been confined to the sons of parents either of whom were of unmixed Indian blood. Formerly, any one who had a tinge of colour in his skin was certain to meet with obstruction after obstruction, in his road to preferment; indeed, it was impossible for him to advance at all, It came within my own knowledge that, on one occasion, the son of an English officer, by a lady whom he had married in England, was darker than suited the taste of our military critics; and there was, in consequence, a refusal to admit him, though regularly nominated, into the Company's service. I know that there are those who talk of the inherent unfitness of persons of Indian descent to fill offices of trust and importance in India. I should be ashamed to argue with those who uphold such doctrines. I should blush if I were compelled to go through the names of those who, in spite of these regulations, have worked out their way to greatness by the commanding force of their talents.

I last year adverted to a distinguished instance in the case of Colonel Skinner, who, though he was excluded, owing to his descent from a native mother, from serving in the East-India Company's regular army, raised a corps of 8,000 men, and distinguished himself in an eminent manner during one of the late wars. For his intrepid and disinterested conduct, although rejected by the Company's service, he earned for himself the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the King's service, and obtained the cross a Commander of the Bath. I have seen evidence* within the last two days, which proves Colonel Skinner's influence in India to be so great as to enable him to raise 10 000 men at any time. That officer is a gallant man, and as loyally attached to his Sovereign as man can be; but is it wise, I would ask, to make such a man, with such influence, the object of proscription? If such a policy is to be permanently adopted, individuals in his circumstances will soon be a-

mated with feelings of hostility to your Indian government, If the career of honor is shut against them, those talents which cannot be used in favour of the Government will be used for its destruction, Others hold it to be politic that these men should be systematically degraded,—and why? "Because (say they) the natives of India look upon these half-castes in a very different manner from that in which they look up to Europeans." This mode of argument is really monstrous. The governors of India first place these individuals in a state of degradation, and then urge that degradation as a reason for continuing it.

Upon this subject, I will only refer to what has been so well stated by Sir Thomas Munro. That excellent officer, in minute upon this subject, dated 31st December 1824, says, "With what grace can you talk of your paternal government of India, if you exclude the descendants of European fathers by native mothers from all offices; and if, over a population of 50,000,000, you enact that no one but an European shall ever rise to punishment? Such an interdiction is a sentence of degradation on a whole people, from which no good can arise. How can we expect that the Hindoo population will be good subjects, unless we hold out to them inducements to become so? If superior acquirements cannot open the road to distinction, how can you expect individuals to take the trouble of acquiring them? When obtained, they can answer no other purpose than that of shewing their possessor the fallen condition of the caste to which he belongs. This is true of every nation, and of every country—is true of our own. Let England be subjugated by a foreign force,—let the natives of it be excluded from all offices of trust and emolument,—and then all their knowledge, and all their literature, both foreign and domestic, will not save them from being, in a few generations, a low-minded, deceitful, and dishonest race."

This is the opinion of of Sir Thomas Munro, and I think it applies most forcibly to the present subject. The whole of the minute, indeed, from which it is selected, appears to me well worthy the attention of the House; and, as it has not been published in the very valuable Life of Sir Thomas Munro, which has lately appeared, I shall, when this petition is disposed of move that it be laid before the House; and I only wish that every gentleman may take the trouble of reading it through, since I am convinced that every one must be no less enlightened than benefited by the sentiments (enlightened humanity, and by the high-minded and liberal views which it contains.

Before I sit down, I cannot help observing that the effects of this system of exclusion are not merely confined to their legal operation, but are also productive of great moral and personal degradation. I found that to be the case during the period in which I myself superintended the affairs of India. I discovered that in a charitable institution, founded by Lord Clive, for the benefit of the widows and children of his companions in arms, and without any intention on the part of that great man of establishing any system of an exclusive nature, it had since been directed that, before any widow could receive the benefit of it, an affidavit must be made that she was not of native blood. This restriction I was enabled to abolish; but by the regulations of the military fund established both at Madras and Bombay, the one in the year 1803, the other in the year 1816, it is still provided that it shall be an indispensable qualification to any child who seeks relief from it, that both the parent and the child should be European, and of unmixed blood; and it is likewise added, that four removes from African or Asiatic blood should be considered as restoring the blood to purity. I thought then, and I am still of the same opinion, that a state of society in which such regulations were publicly avowed and acted upon, was one which required revision and reformation. I trust, therefore, that whatever may be the issue of the inquiry now proceeding up-stairs, the House will take into its consideration the situation both of these petitioners and of the natives and will admit them to every office which their education and acquirements render them qualified to discharge. I may perhaps be asked, "Would you wish the whole government of India to find its way into the hands of Asiatics?" To that question I would merely answer, that it is my belief that such a concession as that which I now seek to obtain as matter of right for the half-castes would never be too extensively granted to them in practice. No matter in what hands the patronage of India may be the latter vested, whether it be in those of the East India Company, or of the British Government, we may be sure that, under any European administration, sufficient favour will be shewn to Europeans, and that nothing but decided merit will place an Asiatic on the same level with them. It is unwise to let men in the situation of these petitioners feel that the career of honour is shut against them; and, in a House of Commons which has removed the exclusion which for so many years operated upon a large class of its Catholic fellow subjects—an exclusion which was only justified on political grounds, even by those who advocated its continuance—in a House of Commons which has also taken the first step to emancipate the Jews from the state of degradation to which they have been so long consigned by the law of this country—in such a House of Commons, I say, I did not expect to find any opposition made to so reasonable a prayer as his, that men should not be shut out from all offices of trust in the

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*These are the descendants of Europeans by native mothers, and the offspring of intermarriages

*Here is an apprehension of danger altogether without foundation, and is only calculated to mislead the English public. It is the same as saying "If we do wrong, we are safe; but if we do right, we are surrounded with danger." Danger and insecurity may certainly spring from the wrongs and grievances of a discontented people; but, if the petitioners have been uniformly loyal in their conduct under all the load of degrading disabilities heretofore systematically heaped upon them, is it to be supposed that the abolition of these disabilities would lead them all at once to abandon their loyalty for rebellion;

†The petitioners are persons born in and out of wedlock, who labour alike under the same disabilities,

‡Quite the reverse. In England for instance, no inquiry is ever made into legitimacy or illegitimacy of birth, either to qualify or disqualify for office; and if it were not thought invidious to mention names, many individuals might be pointed out as coming under the latter class, who nevertheless fill responsible and important offices in the state. On this very subject too, speaking of the legal incapacity of an illegitimate child, Blackstone says—"And really any other distinction but that of not inheriting, which civil policy renders necessary, would, with regard to the innocent offspring of his parent's crime, be odious, unjust, and cruel to the degree." Nor, indeed, is the political disability as applicable to East Indians, the sons of European fathers and native mothers, really grounded upon the fact of illegitimacy of birth; since there are instances of persons, the illegitimate sons of European parents on both sides, who have been unscrupulously admitted into the East India Company's service, both civil and military. The objection, then, is merely *skin-deep*, and destitute of all reason and justice; applying, as it does, exclusively to persons descended from Indian mothers; but shall such an objection, alike absurd and unjust, continue to operate as a libel upon the British administration in India, in this liberal and enlightened age?

§This has been already referred to.

¶Not so. They are ineligible to the posts of Soubadars, Jemadars, and Naicks in the native army in India.

*See the evidence of R. D. Mangles Esq. before the Lords' Committee, page 56,

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[redacted] birth, simply because they [redacted] from its original inhabitants [redacted]e, Sir, that this petition be [redacted] was then brought up; and on the question that the petition be now read,

Mr. STUART WORTLEY said,—As the whole subject of the Government of India is now undergoing the consideration of a Committee above stairs, I am sensible that the present would be an unfit opportunity to enter into a discussion upon the situation of that class of persons from whom this petition has been presented by my Honourable Friend. Yet, after what has passed, I should not feel myself justified, if I suffered the petition to be brought up without offering a few observations to the attention of the House. The principal object that I have in view in rising at this time to address the House, is to assure the Right Honourable Gentleman, the House, and the petitioners themselves, that the half-castes are not looked upon with any of that contemptuous feeling which they are disposed to attribute to the Government of India. I believe it to be the disposition of the local Government, and I am sure it is the disposition of the Government at home to give every consideration to the state and condition of the people of India. They are very few, indeed, from being insensible to their condition, and are always ready to consider in what way relief can be afforded to them consistently with the principles that must regulate the government of a country so situated. Amongst the grievances stated in the petition there appear some to which a remedy may be applied—namely, those relating to marriages and successions. These points affecting the relations of social life, and remedies might, I think, be easily discovered; but though I admit this, yet when I am called upon to go beyond these grievances, and into the consideration of others, I then am certainly unable to decide whether these can be remedied, and for this reason, that they involve very great and important considerations respecting political government.* I beg also to say, that I am obliged to consider that it would be highly inconvenient to enter into such an explanation as the subject necessarily requires on the question of the bringing up or reading of a petition; for Sir, the question is one of a most extensive nature, and must, of necessity, be brought under the consideration of the body now delegated by the House to inquire into the subject of India. That I conceive to be the most proper course to be pursued on this subject; and I must also say I am sure that whoever will carefully, and in detail, inquire into it, will see how exceedingly difficult it will be at once to find a remedy for what is complained of. I shall also take leave to add, as the Right Honourable Gentleman has taken this opportunity of adverting to the evidence given before the Committee, that although what he has mentioned is quite to the purpose, and well illustrates his [illegible], yet there is one portion which the evidence has not reached the bottom. In the course of that evidence, the number of persons situated like the petitioners in the provinces of Bengal was inquired into. One of the complaints made is, that they are excluded from all government and other situations; and let us consider the answer, which does not prove their condition to be so very bad, though I will not assert that a very extensive field lies open to their ambition. The fact is, that the witness, whose petition I believe this to be, was examined before the Committee. On being asked what is the number of this class of persons in Bengal and its dependencies, he says he believes about 2,000 † He is then asked what proportions of these is fit for the holding of offices and he says 1,500. Then the question is put to him what number of them are actually employed? and his answer is, that there are hundreds of that number, or about 1,000 persons in actual employment. I do not mean to say this is an answer to the petition; but it is at least a palliation of the case, and it is, at all events, a clear proof that there is not such a number of them destitute of employment as it is wished that we should believe. Unless I were to enter fully upon the whole subject of the law, and of the distinctions which have resulted from peculiar circumstances, I could not with propriety now go further; and, in conclusion, I will beg to repeat what I said at the commencement—that I should be one of the last persons who would throw any obstacle in the way of allowing these petitioners to forward their interest—that it is by no means from any prejudice against either caste or colour that the Government excludes these individuals from the higher offices; but that the question involves other points of the greatest magnitude and that it remains for the Parliament alone to consider and decide on the course that ought to be pursued.

* This is the old bugbear again; or, in other words, a pretence to do wrong under a colour of danger in the very attempt to do right.

† In the evidence here referred to the number is estimated at 20,000; not at 2,000, as stated by Mr. Wortley. Of this number 1,000 or more are supposed to be employed in public and private offices and about 500 are deemed to be qualified for offices of trust and responsibility but instead of their being so employed they are just tantalized with a sight of these offices to decipher the harsh and unjust prohibition inscribed upon them—"Touch not, taste not, handle not;" while they are permitted to hold inferior situations the highest salaries of which fall below the level of what is enjoyed by every beardless youth in the civil service at the very threshold of his public career.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.—Sir, I confess I have been anxious to deliver my sentiments on this subject, and the causes of that anxiety are, I trust, of such a nature as may excuse it. I have had an opportunity of observing the persons and characters of the men whose petition is now before us, and I have made them the subject of as much inquiry and reflection as I was capable of. I need not say that I will not condescend to urge anything against the pretended inferiority of national character, or against the notion of there being one class created to rule, and another merely to obey. I have ever accounted such doctrines, as the common phrases of the advocates of oppression, and sure I am that there is no reason, and not a shadow of foundation for them in any part of the character of the natives of India. I shall not follow my Right Honourable Friend in giving the example of a single person of high attainments, which might not be admitted as an argument from the singularity of the circumstance; but I will say that I made minute inquiry in places of education in counting-houses, and in the offices of Government,—where, it is true, some of these unfortunate beings are admitted to inferior offices and in which they have just liberty enough to enable them to get a sight of what would be the object of their ambition and are tantalized with the view of what it is impossible for them to attain. My main reason for rising has been the impulse of my conscience and that obliges me to declare that there is no class of individuals not in actual slavery, throughout the dominions of the realms that is used with so much needless harshness and oppression as this race.

I do not agree with the Honourable Secretary to the Board of Control that this is not a proper opportunity to enter upon this subject because the whole must come before the Committee now examining into the state of India. I am quite sure and on this I think even he will agree with me, that this Committee cannot go into all the branches of so vast an inquiry as the government of one hundred millions of men; and I am equally convinced that, unless we take frequent opportunities of preliminary discussion in this House we shall never be ripe for the proper consideration of this great and extensive subject. I confess I feel surprised at the idea implied in what the Honourable Secretary to the Board of Control has said, namely, that the petitioners have brought forward overcharged statements; and I am sure that if he will reflect and consider a moment on the grievances they have laboured under, the patience with they which have endured them and the profound silence observed for many years by the petitioners, and then compare these with the negligence and the progressive insults of the Government, he will entertain no feeling but one of surprise at the forbearance they have manifested. The stigma, however, remains as deep as ever—the brand still burns—they are disgraced and degraded because they are deprived of all those honours that ought to be the reward of their exertions; and it is of this disgrace and degradation, brought upon them most easily and naturally too, they now complain. The Honourable Secretary also left out of consideration one or two of the chief exclusions they suffer from. He talked of their marriages, and of rules respecting them. I confess, I do not know by what regulations marriages are governed in the provinces.—It certainly cannot be the law of England,—but this at least appears, that these unfortunate people are in what may be, without any exaggeration designated a state of outlawry. Although, the regulation only extends to exclude them from the higher offices of the Company, yet the fact is that under pretence of this, they are also excluded from all the lower offices—even those which may be held by natives. If because Mahomedans may fill many offices, which they actually do in the collection of the revenue, and in the courts of the provinces, and from which the petitioners are in point of fact excluded then it may be and it is said, that there is no law to this effect. I know that is true; I know there is no such law; but since the fact is so they are still in a state of outlawry, and the disgrace and the stigma still remain, for no sooner are they excluded by regulation from the higher offices, than by practice they are shut out from the others. Nothing is more deplorable than the way in which we see tyrannical laws followed up by still more tyrannical practices.

I am surprised that gentlemen have not taken into consideration this question, whether the exclusion from offices of a particular class of natives, on account of their professing the doctrines of Christianity, is not an argument against the line of policy we pursue. It is nothing to say that this results from usage, and not from law: this usage is only the tyrannical child of a tyrannical parent. I say that when we take into consideration the events of the last forty years, and that the class whose grievances are now the subject of complaint have become as respectable a body as any in India, this result will be made clear that as soon as it is declared that any one class is inferior to the others—no matter what the character of the community may be when this declaration is made—from that moment the class thus branded will be visited by evils of a deeper die. No man who knows me will doubt the high esteem and the warm regard I entertain for all those with whom I had the happiness to be acquainted in India. I say I believe that there is greater generosity and a higher point of honour to be found amongst the British population in India than in most other parts of the world; but if I am called upon to point out the most odious light in which the exclusions that are sanctioned there are to be regarded—I almost hesitate to state it, but still I will avow that these exclusions of the half-castes do assume the odious appearance of exclusions made by fathers against their children. I do not believe that those who made these regulations ever could have contemplated their subsequent effects; and I am sure that many of those who, from motives of state policy are induced thus to act put their hands to what they would have recoiled from with horror in a private station. But I am still sure that if the signatures to these regulations prove that they are the disfranchisement of children by their parents, and such as the parties would be incapable of if they had considered for a moment these regulations are such as ought not to be allowed to continue.

I shall not longer delay the House; but I have this day read an account of a meeting held at Calcutta on the 15th of December, and I read speeches delivered in the English language by two Hindoos of rank and learning and containing sentiments which would do honour to the member of any assembly. One of them Rammohun Roy has embraced your religion notwithstanding the degradations you impose upon those who profess Christianity. He says he is convinced that the more the natives of India come in contact and association with English gentlemen, the more will they improve in every light whether political, commercial, or moral. I cannot but agree with him in this view; and thinking that the abolition of distinctions is the best course to be pursued, I most heartily concur in the prayer of this petition.

Mr. R. C. FERGUSSON.—I cannot help offering my opinion to the House upon this very important subject. Shortly after I had the honour of a seat in this House, I did state my opinion upon it and called the attention of the Right Honourable Gentleman then at the head of the Board of Control to its consideration, and his answer was similar to his statement of this day,—that the question was one which required the deepest and most serious deliberation. I never was the advocate of exclusion; and I said then, and I say now, that it will be the policy of the Government of England to draw more upon the talents and the acquirements of the natives of India than they now do. I say, also, that some of the statements in this petition are of a very questionable description; but I, at the same time, admit that the petitioners are placed in a very painful situation. In the first place, it is difficult to say what law they are under. They are not Mahomedans,—but it is a subject of consideration whether it be policy that Mohamedans should have the benefit of laws which they have not, or whether they should be excluded from the law which applies to other Christians. They are, at present, subject to the laws which are administered by natives; and although no injury may, in fact, accrue, yet it is hard to subject them to the verdict of a Mahomedan or a Hindoo tribunal. The interest I have taken in them they have long known. I felt it long before I had the honour to act in this House. If this class wish for all the advantages and privileges of British subjects, I think they ought to have them; but at the same time, I do not know that much real advantage would result to them, for then they would be subject to all the regulations and all the restrictions that British residents are now governed by. If they wish to be considered as natives, and as British subjects to, then they will have greater privileges than British subjects enjoy; and if the matter be left to their own choice, I think they will pause a long while before they will choose, to be considered merely as British subjects.

When, however, we enter upon the consideration of this subject, we ought not, in my opinion, to confine ourselves to the case merely of the half-caste Christians, as distinguished from that of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans nor ought we to make any difference in their favour, notwithstanding their being partly of European blood. The petitioners are not, as they would wish to have it believed, excluded from all offices. They certainly are not in a situation to fill the highest offices; but there are vast numbers of places of emolument filled by this class. I say this to their credit; for they owe it to their intelligence and their industry, and in these qualities they are not excelled by any other class of men. They are not, however, practically oppressed. If, as is true, they are excluded from the higher employments, they do not suffer more than other classes, and there is no greater injury inflicted by the exclusion of a Christian than of a Hindoo. My Right Honourable and Learned Friend has spoken of the case of Rammohun Roy; and of him I can also speak, from acquaintance, as one than whom there is no man of more intelligence. I wish I could say with my Right Honorable Friend that he is a Christian, but I do not believe he is. He has certainly shaken off his prejudices, and believe that there is but one God, and not a thousand, as some persons believe to be the faith of other Hindoos: but he is so far advanced that his faith would not disable him from the enjoyment of any office that his talents would entitle him to. I think we ought to examine how far the talents of all the natives may be used for the benefit of our Government; but this, in fact, may be considered as in progress; for now, in point of fact, more and more confidence is daily placed in them, both as respects their admission to offices, and to the administration of justice. The present question, then, I am of opinion, ought to be considered with reference to every class of natives, at the same time that I desire to be known as one friendly to the petitioners; and I shall be, their friend, and be always ready to render them every service in my power. In conclusion, I will observe that not only is this a subject for serious consideration, but that it is a state of things the remedy for which cannot be afforded at once, but must be given by degrees.

Mr. WOLRYCHE WHITMORE.—After the discussion that has taken place, I will not detain the House; but I should not discharge my duty, if I did not offer one or two observations. I congratulate, then, both the House and the natives of India on this discussion—the House; because we perform a sacred duty in shewing that we extend our care and our protection over every portion of the dominions under the British Crown; and not only that, but that we are ever ready to do our duty. I congratulate the natives of India, and especially the class to which the petitioners belong, on the effect of this petition, because I am sure that it is only necessary for their interests to have the subject publicly discussed; in order to their progress and advancement. I feel also that we should not confine ourselves, in our consideration of this subject merely to the half-caste; but I cannot concur with the Honourable Gentleman in thinking that the exclusion of that particular class is not an injustice. It is a subject that must occupy the attention of the Committee; and I think it quite as important as the question whether Englishmen shall be restrained from holding land; and my opinion is, that natives ought to be allowed to fill every situation accessible to other subjects, except, perhaps, some very few, in which their admission might be accompanied with the idea of danger or insecurity.

SIR CHARLES FORBES.—Sir, I rise to support this petition, and to give my testimony in favour of all that has been said of the high character of the natives of India. I shall not go further into the subject at present, but will conclude by saying, that after an experience of twenty-two years in India, and seventeen years here, the more I see of my own countrymen, the more I like the natives of India.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN.—I shall make but one or two observations. In the first place, with respect to the situations of emolument held by this class, the highest office possessed by any of them does not yield more than £600 or £700. They are excluded from all military offices and from civil stations under the Government I can see no reason why this exclusion should always be enforced in the instructions sent out by the Court of Directors, in which, when an appointment is bestowed, it is always accompanied with these words—"provided he be not the son of a native of India." Now, there is no reason why this should be continued, or why a person should be excluded from all commissions in the army, as well as all civil employments, because he may happen to be the son of a native mother. Neither can I see why native Christians should be on a worse footing than any other class, and excluded expressly by the regulations of the Madras Government from the offices of District Moonsiffs, which are open to other natives, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans.*

Mr. STUART WORTLEY.—As to the statement of the Right Honorable Gentleman, I confess I was not aware of the continuance of the exceptions in instructions sent out, nor did I imagine that there was the distinction he alluded to in his last observation.

Mr. JOHN STEWART.—I rise to bear testimony to the respectability of the class to which the petitioners belong; and my wish is that all the disabilities of which they complain should be removed. I do not agree with the Honourable Secretary to the Board of Control that the present is an unfit opportunity for the discussion of this subject; on the contrary I concur with the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite, that the oftener we discuss the affairs of India, the better prepared shall we be to legislate for the natives of that country. I fully agree in the account given of the grievances suffered by the petitioners, one consequence of which is, in a great measure, that they are excluded from mixing in European society; and the native Indians are thence induced to look upon them with a degree of distrust and contempt. These are the very painfull effects that result from these regulations; and I have thought it right to state them, in the hope that Government may take the subject in to their serious consideration.

The petition was then read, and laid upon the Table.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN.—In moving that this petition be printed, I merely wish to accompany the motion with a desire that it should be referred to the East India Committee.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY.—As my observations have been commented on by the Right Honourable Member for [illegible]shorough, as well as by the Honourable Member for Be[illegible], I beg to observe, that I neither had, nor have any objection to discussion upon this [illegible] and that the only reason why I did not think it convenient to enter upon it [illegible] moment another branch of [illegible]

* See Bishop H[illegible] Madras Regulation[illegible]

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under consideration. I confess that I am till of opinion such a course is inconvenient on the presentation of a petition because were we to go fully into the question it would necessarily occupy the attention of the House for a long period. I beg, at the same time, to say, that so far from wishing to decry discussion, I am that it will be productive of the best effects and that I shall, on every proper occasion, forward it as much as lies in my power.

The petition was than ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNN.—I beg now to move for the copy of a Minute by the late Sir Thomas Munro, on the state of the country and condition of the people under the Presidency of Fort St. George, dated 31st December, 1824.

Ordered.

THE BRIDE OF LAMERMOOR.

The author, on a former occasion, declined giving the real source from which he drew the tragic subject of this history, because, though occurring at a distant period, it might possibly be unpleasing to the feelings of the descendants of the parties. But as he finds an account of the circumstance given in the Notes to "Law's Memorials," by his ingenious friend Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., and also indicated in his reprint of the Reverend Mr. Symson's Poems, appended to the description of Galloway, as the original of the "Bride of Lammermoor," the author feels himself now at liberty to tell the tale as he had it from connections of his own, who lived very near the period, and were closely related to the family of the bride.

It was well known that the family of Dalrymple, which has produced, within the space of two centuries, as many men of talent, civil and military, and of literary, political, and professional eminence, as any house in Scotland, first rose into distinction in the person of James Dalrymple, one of the most eminent lawyers that ever lived, though the labours of his powerful mind were unhappily exercised on a subject so limited as Scottish jurisprudence, on which he has composed an admirable work.

He married Margaret, daughter to Ross of Balneil, with whom he obtained a considerable estate. She was an able, politic, and high-minded woman, so successful in what she undertook, that the vulgar, no way partial to her husband or her family, imputed her success to necromancy. According to the popular belief, this Dame Margaret purchased the temporal prosperity of her family from the master whom she served, under a singular condition, which is thus narrated by the historian of her grandson, the great Earl of Stair:—"She lived to a great age, and at her death desired that she might not be put under ground, but that her coffin should be placed upright on one end of it, promising, that while she remained in that situation the Dalrymples should continue in prosperity. What was the old lady's motive for such a request, or whether she really made such a promise I cannot take upon me to determine; but it is certain her coffin stands upright in the aisle of the church of Kirkliston, the burial place of the family." The talents of this accomplished race were sufficient to have accounted for the dignities which many members of the family attained, without any supernatural assistance. But their extraordinary prosperity was attended by some equally singular family misfortunes, of which that which befell their eldest daughter was at once unaccountable and melancholy.

Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the first Lord Stair and Dame Margaret Ross, had engaged herself without the knowledge of her parents to the Lord Rutherford, who was not acceptable to them, either on account of his political principles, or his want of fortune. The young couple broke a piece of gold together, and pledged their troth in the most solemn manner; and it is said the young lady imprecated dreadful evils on herself should she break her plighted faith. Shortly after a suitor, who was favoured by Lord Stair, and still more so by his lady, paid his addresses to Miss Dalrymple. The young lady refused the proposal, and being pressed on the subject, confessed her secret engagement. Lady Stair, a woman accustomed to universal submission (for even her husband did not dare to contradict her), treated this objection as a trifle, and insisted upon her daughter yielding her consent to marry the new suitor, David Dunbar, son and heir to David Dunbar of Baldoon, in Wigtonshire. The first lover, a man of very high spirit, then interfered by letter. And insisted on the right he acquired by his troth plighted with the young lady. Lady Stair sent him for answer, that her daughter, sensible of her undutiful behaviour in entering into a contract unsanctioned by her parents, had retracted her unlawful vow, and now refused to fulfil her engagement with him.

The lover in return declined positively to receive such an answer from any one but his mistress in person; and as she had to deal with a man who was both of a most determined character and of too high condition to be trifled with, Lady Stair was obliged to consent to an interview between Rutherford and her daughter. But she resolved to be present in person and argued against the disappointed and incensed lover with a degree of ability equal to his own. She particularly quoted the Levitical law which declared that she should be free of a vow which her parents had rashly imposed upon her. In the course of these topics, the lover found an opportunity to declare her affection, and remained totally overwhelmed, as it seemed—mute, pale, and motionless as a statue. Only at her mother's command, sternly uttered, summoned strength enough to restore to her plighted suitor the piece of broken gold which was the emblem of her troth. On this he burst forth into a tremendous passion, took leave of the mother with maledictions, and as he left the apartment, turned back to say to his weak if not fickle mistress, "For you, Madam, you will be a wonder;" a phrase by which some remarkable degree of calamity is usually implied. He went abroad, and returned not again. If the last Lord Rutherford was the unfortunate party, he must have been the third who bore that title, and who died in 1685.

The marriage betwixt Janet Dalrymple and David Dunbar of Baldom now went forward, the bride showing no repugnance, but being absolutely passive in everything her mother commended or advised. On the day of the marriage, which, as was then usual, was celebrated by a great assemblage of friends and relations, she was the same—sad, silent, and regisned, as it seemed, to her destiny. A lady, very nearly connected with the family, told the author that she had conversed on the subject with one of the brothers of the bride, a mere lad at the time, who had riden before his sister to church. He said her hand, which lay on his as she held her arm round his waist, was as cold and damp as marble. But, full of his new dress, and the part he acted in the procession, the circumstance, which he long afterwards remembered with bitter sorrow and compunction, made no impression on him at the time.

The bridal feast was followed by dancing; the bride and bridegroom retired as usual, when of a sudden the most wild and piercing cries were heard from the naptial chamber. It was then the custom, to prevent any coarse pleasantry which old times perhaps admitted, that the key of the nupital chamber should be entrusted to the bride-man. He was called upon, but at first refused to give it up, till the shrieks become so hideous, that he was compelled to hasten with others to learn the cause. On opening the door, they found the bridegroom lying across the threshould, dreadfully wounded, and streaming with blood. The bride was then sought for; she was found in the corner of the large chimney, having no covering save her shift, and that dabbled in gore. There she sat grinning at them, moping and moving, as I heard the expression used; in a word, absolutely insane. The only words she spoke were, "Take up your bonny bridegroom." She survived this horrible scene little more than a fortnight, having been married on the 24th August, and dying on the 12th of September, 1669.

The unfortunate Baldoon recovered from his wounds, but sternly prohibited all inquiries respecting the manner in which he had received them. If a lady, he said, asked him any question upon the subject, he would neither answer her nor speak to her again while he lived; if a gentleman, he would consider it as a mortal affront, and demand satisfaction as having received such. He did not very long survive the dreadful catastrophe, having met with a fatal injury by a fall from his horse, as he rode between Leith and Holyrood House, of which he died the next day, 28th March, 1682. Thus a few years removed all the principal actors in this frightful tragedy.

Various reports went abroad on this mysterious affair, many of them very inaccurate, though they could hardly be said to be exaggerated. It was difficult at that time to become acquainted with the history of a Scottish family above the lower rank; and strange things sometimes took place there, into which even the law did not scrupulously inquire.

The credulous Mr. Law says, generally, that the Lord President Stair had a daughter, who "being married, the night she was a *bride in* (that is, bedded bride) was taken from her bridegroom and *harled* (dragged) through the house (by spirits, we are given to understand), and soon afterwards died. Another daughter," he says, "was possessed by an evil spirit.

My friend, Mr. Sharpe, gives another edition of the tale. According to his information, it was the bridegroom who wounded the bride. The marriage, according to this account, had been against her mother's inclination, who had given her consent in these ominous words, "You may marry him, but soon shall you repent it."

It is needless to point out to the intelligent reader, that the witchcraft of the mother consisted only in the ascendancy of a powerful mind over a weak and melancholy one, & that the harshness with which she exercised her superiority in a case of delicacy had driven her daughter first to despair, then to frenzy. Accordingly, the author has endeavoured to explain the tragic tale on this principle. Whatever resemblance Lady Ashton may be supposed to possess to the celebrated Dame Margaret Ross, the reader must not suppose that there was any idea of tracing the portrait of the first Lord Viscount Stair in the tricky and mean-spirited Sir William Ashton. Lord Stair, whatever might be his moral qualities, was certainly one of the first statemen and lawyers of his age.

The imaginary castle of Wolf's Cage has been indentified by some lover of locality with that of Fast Castle. The author is not competent to judge of the resemblance betwixt the real and imaginary scene, having never seen Fast Castle except from the sea. But fortalices of this description are found occupying, like ospreys nests, projecting rocks, or promontories, in many ports of the eastern coast of Scotland and the position of Fast Castle seems certainly to resemble Wolf's Crag as much as any other while its vicinity to the mountain ridge of Lammermoor renders the assimilation a probable one.

We have only to add that the death of the unfortunate bridegroom, by a fall from horseback, has been in the novel transferred to the no less unfortunate lover.—*Thirteenth Volume of Waverley Novels.*

LONDON PAPER.—JUNE 15.

The Tyne, 28, Capt. Sir Richard Grant, was paid off at this port yesterday. It was the intention of the ship's company to have presented the captain with a sword, but the circumstance having come to his knowledge about ten days previous to the ship's paying off, Sir Richard ordered the crew aft, and gave them his reasons for declining it on what we consider very judicious grounds, in the following address—

"I learnt yesterday, by accident that it was the intention of the ship's company to present me with a sword. As my feelings on this point are the result of the education I received on my first entrance into the service, I think it my duty to put you in possession of them. The first great principle I was taught was never to join in, or countenance in any way any deliberations having for their object the conduct of superiors; because if the right to meet and approve of the conduct of those above us is granted we should have, and very soon claim an equal right to disapprove. These precepts the foundation of an unreserved obedience, the very life and soul of the service, were, shortly after I had been taught them, brought into public notice by an officer commanding a regiment on the North America station declining to accept a sword offered to him by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment he was about to quit. The general officer commanding the forces, in a public order concurred most fully in the opinions expressed by the colonel; and very shortly after his late Majesty, in an order from the Horse Guards, conveyed to those officers his royal approbation of their conduct. You may rest assured that it is for your interest and comfort that these maxims should be attended to; for if these tokens of approbation from any class to those above them were to become common, a man of weak mind in command would, in the hope of obtaining one, allow such a relaxation of discipline, that a good man, whether soldier or sailor would always have to do the duty of the bad, in addition to his own. If the system which I have followed in the ship has made you comfortable, I have been more than repaid by the flattering opinion of her condition expressed to me by Sir C. Ogle, in the last inspection at Bermuda; and I only hope, as the best return you can make me, that you will observe in any ship you may join the same orderly conduct you have pursued here. We shall only be a few days longer together, let me request you all keep yourselves sober—you have some heavy work before you—sobriety will lighten your labour and afford me many hours of pleasant recollections."

AN ANECDOTE.

The following curious anecdote appears in the *New Monthly Magazine* for June: "Frogère had been a comic actor, of no very great celebrity, in Paris. He went to Russia, where he became the favourite, and the intimate associate of the Emperor Paul. It was upon this account only he was remarkable. I knew him but slightly; nor should I mention him but for the very odd way in which our acquaintance began, and for the purpose of repeating an anecdote he related to me, highly characteristic of his imperial play-mate. I was one day dining at the *Cafe Anglais* with Monsieur T——. 'That little man coming towards us, said my companion, 'is Frogere.' It is necessary I should premise that I had frequently been mistaken for an actor at the *Odéon* of the name of David. Frogere took his seat at our table, spoke to Monsieur T——, and, patting me familiarly on the head, asked me what the deuce ailed me that I acted so seldom. Guessing the cause of his error, I mumbled a reply, and allowed him to ask me two or three questions respecting proceedings at the theatre, before I undeceived him. It was the most extraordinary resemblance he had ever met with, &c.; and having exhausted his expressions of wonderment, away he went, Walking along the Boulevard Montmartre, a few days after this, I saw Frogere skipping across the road towards me, gesticulating, and evidently charged with something marvellous to communicate. 'My dear exclaimed he, I'll tell you something will make you die of laughing. Three or four days ago I went into the *Cafe Anglais* and there was T——at dinner with a Englishman. Well, will you believe it? I looked to the Englishman for five good minutes, thinking all the while I was talking to you.—' Well, Monsieur Fogere, and are you quite sure you are right this time?' He stood aghast. 'My dear Sir,' said he,' do me the kindness to answer me one question; had I the honour of bowing to you, in the Palais Royal, about half an hour ago?' I assured him I had not been there all that day. 'Why, then, this is the Devil's own mystification! What will my poor friend David think of me? It must have been him, then, I met here; and (instead of approaching him familiarly, as usual) mistaken him for you, I passed him with a bow of formal civility!"

EATING AND DRINKING.

The most eloquent things ever said upon eating and drinking have been by Clergymen, or such as manifestly ought to have been clergymen. We do not except Quin though he was an actor. His style in acting, as well as eating, was clerical. His jokes (in which all persons of a scholarly taste abound) were surely worthy of "the cloth." Rabelais was a clergyman. Dr. King, author of the Art of Cookery, if civil, was ecclesiastical. Johnson was notoriously a bishop all over, though he never took orders; and though Gay is the author of the famous "Receipt for stewing Veal," it is clear that he had his friend Swift in his eye referring to him in his notes, and indeed stewing his veal purely that it might excite the raptures of the Dean's clergy—

"So, skimming the fat off,
"Say grace with your hat off?
"Oh then with what rapture
"Will it fill Dean and Chapter!"

Then there was Mr ——, the Bishop of the Unitarians highly episcopal in his eating; and Parr, *ultimus clericorum*. We don't know, to be sure whether these two last said any very good things on the subject; but no man eat more, or took a lion more to heart. Parr's candour was affecting when a lady forgot his favorite dish: "No, dear Madam, it is *not* pardonable; you know I *love* shoulder of mutton and onions; and it was unkind to forget it." Parr did not mince his onions; like the elegant Sidney. There was an ample amplitude of faith and charity about him, which made him revel in what he killed, sure of as large a toleration.—a member of their body asked us, in the days of our [illegible] knew why an onion was so [illegible] answered in the negative, he said it was because it had "so many coats." Nothing more pungent would has escaped them. [From the "*Chat of the Week*,"—unquestionably by far the best miscellany of the kind that has yet appeared, The Editor is evidently a man of taste, of extensive reading, and general information. It is truly what it describes itself, "a Companion to the Newspapers."—and an excellent one,—discursive, informing, *amusing*, in the best sense of that word. But let no one take our word for all this—let him get the third number of the "Chat of the Week," and judge for himself; and if he do not find in it something grateful to taste, our own, we suspect, must be grievously at fault.]—*Examiner, June 27.*

MORN. HERALD,—JUNE 28.

WOOLWICH PETTY SESSIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.

On the previous Sessions, a bombardier in the Royal Artillery, named William Savage, was brought before the Magistrates, by Mr. Wates, the overseer of Woolwich, for having refused to maintain his wife upon which occasion he made such a singular, Statement that the Magistrates directed the case to stand over till the next Court-day, in order that some inquiry should be made as to its truth. Having been again brought before J. Spicer, Esq., and Sir John Webb, the sitting Magistrates, the case was gone into afresh. Savage again urged his reasons in refusing to receive the female as his wife, alleging that she had two husbands already living, one of whom, named M'Nally, was lurking about London, and that the ceremony of marriage had been performed against his consent, by one of those illegal functionaries, termed in Ireland, a "couple beggar." The Magistrate expressing a desire to hear the particulars of his story, he stated that he became acquainted with the female at Downpatrick, about 15 years ago, at which period he had proof that she had two husbands living. Having become very intimate with her, he was about to go to England, when she pressed him to have the marriage ceremony performed. This he, of course, refused to accede to, on the evening of his departure he received a note, appointing him to meet her two brothers, who were tailors, in order to take a parting cup. He attended to the appointment, and having spent the greater part of the evening with them drinking whisky, he prepared to return and took leave accordingly. Having proceeded some distance down an unfrequented lane, he felt himself suddenly seized, and turning round discovered three men, two of them were the brothers of the female, with whom he had been [illegible] with swords, and the other stood behind him with a heavy bludgeon. He was forcibly dragged into a cottage, where he found the female waiting and up stairs there was a man apparently drunk, lying without a shirt on a bed. [illegible] was with some difficulty roused, and desired to perform the marriage ceremony. Having managed to rise, he proceeded to put the usual question, whether he would have that woman for his wife, to which witness answering "No," he was knocked down by the man with the bludgeon. Having been suffered to regain his senses, some whisky was given to him and he was again asked the question, Deeming it prudent to accede, the ceremony was completed in due form, and the female received a certificate. He left Downpatrick the next morning, and heard no more of the female till he was stationed at [illegible] where she joined him, prevailed upon him to live with her. About seven years ago she left him and returned to Downpatrick, and he had never seen her till within a few weeks when she came over to England, and came to the barracks at Woolwich, demanding to be received as his wife.

To corroborate his statement, Savage produced several certificates which he had lately received; one of them, addressed to the Magistrates, was from Dr. Knox, Dean of Downpatrick, who said he knew the man who performed the ceremony of marriage to be a degraded clergyman, of the name of Patterson, commonly termed a couple-beggar, and who was known for his drunkenness and illegal practices, having narrowly escaped transportation from a prosecution instituted by the former Dean, Dr. Annesley.

The woman, upon being called upon, admitted having been twice married but insisted that M'Nally was dead, having been killed by a fall from the boom of a vessel in which he was employed. She denied that force had been used to accomplish the marriage between her and Savage, or that her brothers were present for any others purpose than witnessing the ceremony. She produced a certificate also from D. Knox, which upon being inspected by the Magistrates, was found to describe her as a single woman.

The Magistrates concurred in considering the story as very singular; and, although the certificates of D. Knox could not be received in evidence, yet it raised such strong doubt as to the legality of the marriage, that they felt bound to refuse to make the order upon Savage and recommended the female to return again to Downpatrick.

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